872 size of the classes varies from 40 to 50 children; there are five teachers. The Head takes a different class each year. The hours are from 9 to 12 and from 2 to 4. Some preparation is done at home. Holidays are generous—eight weeks in the summer, two at Easter, two at Christmas. There are no fees, but children buy their books if they can. The time-table and the syllabus are drawn up by the Minister of Education, and are the same for all schools. Inspectors visit frequently. There [758] is a full medical inspection of each child at the beginning of the year and then each subsequent month. In the first four years the curriculum resembles that of an English elementary school; in the fifth and sixth years the girls combine with general subjects either a commercial, an industrial or a housewifery course. In the seventh year they concentrate on vocational subjects and open their morning working away from school.

We saw some good examples of handwork, clay modelling, paper-cutting pictures, dolls in national dress, etc., and in Class I—the seven-year-olds—some most amusing pictures for the teaching of numbers. Religion is taught daily; there is a religious service on the first day of each month and the children go together to church with one teacher every Sunday.

874 If a girl wishes to become a teacher in a primary school, after four years in such a school she must spend eight in an Ecole Normale and then teach for three years before obtaining her full diploma. For secondary school teaching, after eight years in a lycée the girl goes, at nineteen, to the university for three or four years, and then spends four months in a lycée pédagogique. She then takes her "examen de capacité."

The Theological College, housed in a large red-brick building now being enlarged, takes 260 boys, many of whom come from a distance; all are boarders. The course lasts eight years: four years in the High School (12-16); four years in the College (16-20). Entrance is by means of an examination in Religion, Roumanian, Mathematics and History; there were in 1936 100 candidates for 40 places. The boys are worked very hard; lessons are from 8 to 12 and 2 to 4; preparation from 6 to 7.30 a.m. and from 7 to 9 p.m. In the High School the languages taken are Latin and French; in the College the course includes Greek, German, Pedagogy, Philosophy, Psychology, Sociology, Church History. The course at the College is followed by four years at a university.

743 Prof. Dr. Cantacuzene, who visits it two or three times yearly. A doctor is in charge with a Sister of Mercy as nurse and two untrained local nurses, one for the men and one for the women. There are thirty male beds and twenty female
[164] beds. The cases are mainly paralytic and epileptic, with a certain number of war invalids and diabetics. The beds were mostly empty when seen, as the cases are ambulant.

BATHROOM and lavatory accommodation in both hospitals is necessarily primitive.

759 THERE ARE three other doctors in the town—one for the
744 military, another for the insurance societies, and a third for the direction of general sanitary work, corresponding to a British Medical Officer of Health. The headquarters of the last-named are at the Mayor's office. Medical inspection takes place once a month in the schools, each child being examined thoroughly each time. There are no dentists in the town, extraction of teeth, etc., being performed by the
[751] local doctors. Vaccination is obligatory and is done when the child is one month old. At the age of seven, on entry into school, a second vaccination is required, and in the case of a boy, at the age of 18, when he begins his premilitary service.

●758 AS REGARDS payment for medical treatment, poor people who cannot afford to pay are treated free, otherwise 10-20 lei is charged for a consultation and 20-30 lei per day in hospital. Most of the patients are insured against sickness by paying regular contributions under State guidance.

759 DOCTORS RECEIVE their training in one of the three centres, Cluj, Bucharest or Jassy. Cluj is considered the best equipped. So far there are no medical text-books in Roumanian. German text-books and German medical traditions are followed at Cluj, while French text-books and French traditions are in use at Bucharest and Jassy. One year is spent in preparation, Chemistry, Physics, etc., being studied. Five years of actual medical work, theoretical and practical, follow. For the past eight years a further course of two years in specialised work at a hospital has been insisted upon.

N. H. S.

[in Curtea De Arges -- Analyst]